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Protests on H-Bomb sweep all Britain; Labor dodges issue

By Cedric Belfrage

LONDON

THE TIDE OF REVULSION against the H-bomb, and against both party leaderships who favor it for "defense," seemed to be getting more and more out of the politicians' control in Britain. Among latest developments:

- Nearly 200 local committees of the non-party Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, which wants unilateral British action pending international agreement, planned mass rallies throughout the country to be addressed by top figures.

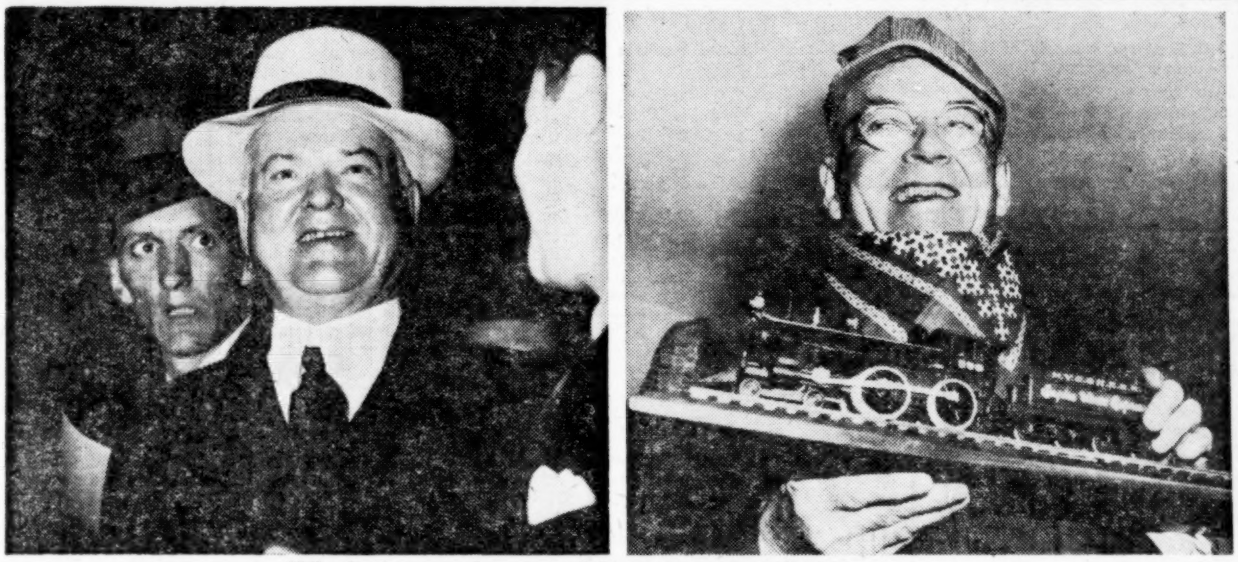
- At Oxford, students prominent in university religious life launched a campaign in an entire issue of the chief student publication, declaring that "both political parties have deserted their responsibilities to the people." A Town Hall rally was jammed, and 8,000 questionnaires on the desirability of unilateral nuclear disarmament were circulated. Girl students emulated Lysistrata with a pledge not to date men who won't join the campaign. The university revolt spread to Cambridge and to London, where the student newspaper featured it and reproduced the Oxford questionnaire.

- A committee sparked by pacifists, and stressing participation by church groups, was being overwhelmed with support for its Easter week-end march on the H-bomb factory at Aldermaston. All over the south of England, groups to join the march were forming, and reception committees were active in communities through which the marchers will pass. A plea to join the march was circulated by 19 MP's. The government withdrew under pressure its ban on the marchers gathering in Trafalgar Square.

- On March 1 the Communist Party mobilized some 10,000 people for eight demonstrations against U.S. H-bomb bases. Five thousand marched on the Ruislip headquarters outside London. While party leaders addressed them in a school yard across the road, delegations for CP and trade union branches followed each other for hours into the base to present their invitations to the Americans to go home. They were received by a British RAF liaison officer, the U.S. brass making itself scarce.

ALARMING INCIDENTS: Alarm about possible nuclear "accidents" grew after two U.S. H-bombers jettisoned fuel tanks to avoid a take-off crash, causing two deaths in a hangar fire in one case. U.S. personnel at the bases were ordered not to discuss the incidents even among themselves. A few days later a British corporal, described in court as "one of the six men in Britain trained to tow H-bombs round the country", was found guilty of drunken driving. Labor MP's

(Continued on Page 4)



What's the use of worrying? It never was worthwhile, so . . .

Maybe it was because the national kitbag was so full of troubles that we dug the picture of The Great Engineer (l.) out of our files. The caption said (honest-to-goodness) that Herbert Hoover's smile was the result of "the personal triumph he scored with his oratorical bombardment of the New Deal before the GOP convention in Cleveland." The date: 1935. Alf Landon took Maine and Vermont that year. The would-be engineer (r.) is J. F. Dulles, who has made as big a mess in the foreign field as Hoover did at home. The occasion of the picture was his being made "Engineer Extraordinary" by the N. Y. Central R.R. March 5. Remember that old depression song that began: "Once I built a railroad . . ." and ended up: "Brother, can you spare a dime?" We think it's time for new engineers all around.

TWO MAJOR AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT REMAIN

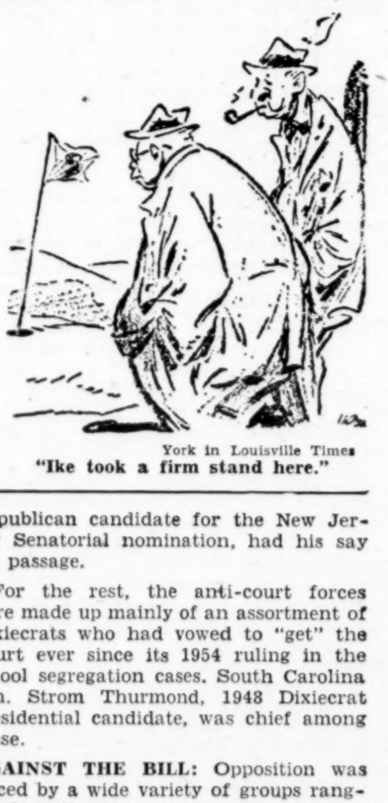
Summit parley seen sure despite tough talk

By Kumar Goshal

THE TONE seemed to be sharper in the latest batch of Moscow-Washington correspondence last week on a summit meeting. On the surface the two giant powers seemed farther apart than ever on the issues (and their sequence) they wished to discuss when their leaders met face to face. Yet, despite the seeming breach, a summit conference was conceded to be in the cards.

There was no lack of evidence that Moscow, which had taken the initiative, wanted summit talks to ease world tensions. Even CIA chief Allen Dulles was reported (Drew Pearson, 3/5) to have agreed with U.S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson and former Presidential disarmament adviser Harold Stassen that "Russia would like to ease tensions for as much as ten years."

The N.Y. **Times'** Washington bureau chief James Reston said (3/9) that U.S. officials assumed "a meeting would be held before autumn." The **Times** reported (3/8) that in Washington "interdepartmental preparations were going forward for the summit meeting" and that "the State Dept. has asked the Dept. of Defense to make proposals and prepare studies on issues that were likely to come up."



York in Louisville Times

"Ike took a firm stand here."

DISAGREEMENTS: The Moscow-Washington correspondence disclosed two major areas of disagreement on the issues to be discussed:

1. Washington insisted on discussing and giving priority to "reunification of Germany and liberation of Russia's Eastern European satellites" (N.Y. **Herald Tribune,** 3/9). Moscow, in Premier Bulganin's words, was willing "to consider a peace treaty" between the two German republics but insisted that their reunification "is wholly within the competence of these two German states [and] cannot be subject for discussion at the projected summit conference." Bulganin also felt that discussion of "the internal affairs of [East European] states" would only aggravate "relations between the states."

2. While Washington seemed to be willing to discuss a ban on nuclear weapons tests, it still insisted on making it conditional on first halting production of fissionable material for military purposes.

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JENNER MEASURE IN COMMITTEE

Curb-the-Court bill awaits vote

THE SENATE Internal Security Subcommittee completed hearings last week on S. 2646, a legislative concoction of Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.), and sent it to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill would strip the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in cases involving: (1) Congressional investigating committees; (2) State anti-subversive regulations; (3) the Federal government loyalty program; (4) school board action against teachers charged with subversion, and (5) admissions to state legal practice.

At the outset of the hearings the **Washington Post** (2/24) said "the Judiciary Committee should bury this anti-justice maneuever under such a mountain of opprobrium that no future legislature will be inclined to revive it."

FOR THE BILL: Of more than 50 witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee during three weeks of hearings, most were in favor of the bill. Merwin K. Hart, president of the Natl. Economic Council, regarded the measure as "absolutely essential." Clarence Manion, former dean of Notre Dame's law school, provided a legal framework for the arguments of the curb-the-court advocates. Robert Morris, former chief counsel of the committee and now a Republican candidate for the New Jersey Senatorial nomination, had his say for passage.

For the rest, the anti-court forces were made up mainly of an assortment of Dixiecrats who had vowed to "get" the Court ever since its 1954 ruling in the school segregation cases. South Carolina Sen. Strom Thurmond, 1948 Dixiecrat presidential candidate, was chief among these.

AGAINST THE BILL: Opposition was voiced by a wide variety of groups ranging from the American Bar Assn., to representatives of the AFL-CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and NAACP.

The ABA house of delegates, meeting in Atlanta Feb. 25, termed the measure "contrary to the maintenance of the balance of powers" in government. A spokesman pointed out that the opposi-

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Count Me In

On our 1958 campaign for 10,000 • new GUARDIAN subscribers

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☐ Send me a free bundle of 3 GUARDIANS weekly until further notice, to show around.

☐ Send me a supply of $1 introductory sub blanks and business reply envelopes.

☐ Reserve a copy of Vito Marcantonio's book "I Vote My Conscience" for me, as offered on p. 3.

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THE MAIL BAG
USM

On Sobell's transfer

NEW YORK, N.Y.

When my husband wrote me his wonderful letter telling about his transfer from Alcatraz, he asked that I thank everyone for him. I know that among the first he would like to thank are the GUARDIAN and all of its readers who have given so much of themselves to help us during these trying years. It makes me happy to share with you the fruits of all the work that has been done.

His transfer is very important for our family because of the great improvement in conditions. But more than that, his being moved from "The Rock" is symbolic of a new hope that we can see and feel.

This is a first step toward his freedom, and toward establishing the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. We take heart knowing that we ourselves can work much more effectively now, and that all of those who have supported our appeals will redouble their efforts.

Our sincerest thanks to all of you.

Helen Sobell

•

NEW YORK, N.Y.

While during the past years an increasing number of newspapers throughout the country have been taking an interest in Morton Sobell's case, it is the NATIONAL GUARDIAN that has been crusading on the case from the beginning.

We have always taken courage from the very special interest and feeling of dedication to our case on the part of every person on the staff, in each department of the paper.

Ted Jacobs,
for the Sobell Committee

•

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

I have written as follows to Director of Prisons James V. Bennet in Washington concerning Morton Sobell's transfer to Atlanta:

"This action may or may not have been initiated by your department. Nevertheless, thanks are due to you. For a certainty, had you, as head of the Bureau of Prisons, been in opposition to this transfer your authority would have prevented its consummation.

"The confinement of such a man in Alcatraz, associated in the public mind with the worst type of prisoner, is, ipso facto, to cast him in the same mold, spontaneously creating against him a prejudice not germane to his case. If or when this case should be reopened for a new trial or come under consideration for clemency, the transfer to Atlanta will constitute what I might term a psychological change of venue which cannot fail to work to his advantage.

"I can only say to you and to any of your associates who were instrumental in this move—'for this relief, much thanks'."

Muriel Symington

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP)—The Air Force is supporting a study of the beaver's brain in hopes it may lead to possible means for artificially increasing the efficiency of space explorers.

An Air Force spokesman said that if chemical or other control means were found, it might be possible to;

1—Develop a kind of super-efficient space navigator.

2—Help fliers of combat planes "to increase their fighting capabilities and abilities to withstand pressure from the enemy, as in brainwashing."

The beaver is being studied because it "does things by instinct that seem to be highly intelligent, such as the building of dams," the spokesman said.

—**L.A. Mirror-News, 3/1**

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: E. Sheehan, Los Angeles, Calif.

Bravos for DuBois

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

I look forward to receiving each issue of the GUARDIAN, but your 16-page issue of Feb. 17 was better than ever.

The articles about Dr. DuBois were most inspiring and I am glad Lou Burnham has been added to your staff. We Negroes in the South need your help.

Samuel Shaw

•

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I have just read the Dr. DuBois article, "A vista of ninety fruitful years," in your Feb. 17 issue. "Magnificent" is the only word to describe it. When I read his articles I always think—this must be the way Moses spoke from the Mount. Could I ask you to extend to him my sincere wishes for 90 more healthy, happy and fruitful years?

Stanley Levy

Long arm of T-H

WOODFIBRE, B.C.

In our twelve-week strike for wages and working conditions approximating California and West Coast standards, 6,000 pulp and paper workers of British Columbia have come to know something of the regimentation labor unions are faced with in the "land of the free!"

Every concrete proposal for making our strike more effective which involved the members of our unions south of the 49th parallel ran head-on into the Taft-Hartley Law.

- A supply of "hot" pulp and newsprint was assured because a secondary boycott is illegal under T-H.
- An assessment on all members of the unions involved, necessary to make strike pay anywhere near adequate, was made impossible because of the same act.

I suggest that it is imperative that the U.S. labor movement quit dancing the rhumba around this Act and get down to serious work. What is needed is a colorful campaign involving the rank and file of the unions. We did this in Canada to get rid of the infamous Section 98 during the Thirties. It can be done by the U.S. unions too. The Canadian workers would give such a movement every support—moral and financial. Get it going, boys.

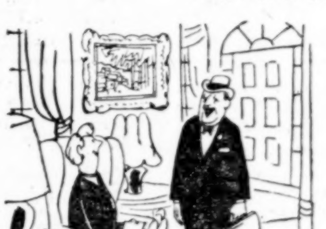
Canadian Pulp Worker

Lumber hard hit

FORT SEWARD, CALIF.

If anyone thinks that the depression has been delayed, send them up to the lumber producing areas and let them look around. We are in a depression right now! The spectacular crash will probably occur within the next six months. The Sputniks haven't helped lumber a bit. They won't help any other industry either, to any great extent.

Ben Scribner



Wall Street Journal

"When I read the financial report at the stockholders meeting, there wasn't a dry eye in the house."

$100 a month

UPLAND, CALIF.

C. M. Cassill of Kalamazoo was so right in his letter to the Mail Bag headlined: Down With Snoopers who are bothering our Old Age Pensioners. But the only way to dispense with these snoopers is to put our Old Folks on decent national Social Security and at $100 per month. Why? Because all intelligent businessmen know full well that Old Age Pensions and Social Security are just good business, millions more customers! Or, in the idiom of the banker: "Velocity money!"

Write your Congressman and Senators as well as Congressman Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which must initiate all social security and public assistance.

Franklin Baxter

Note to Hillbilly

DOUGLASVILLE, GA.

Will the writer of the letter from Lexington, Ky., commenting on my Hillbilly piece in the Feb. 3 issue of the GUARDIAN get in touch with me? There is a bit of source reference which evidently he has access to and which is in the field of research I'm working on.

Don West, RFD 4

MORE MAIL BAG ON p. 12

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REPORT TO READERS

The press and Sobell

OF ALL THE NEWSPAPERS REACHING US, or that we hear about, none but the GUARDIAN gave extensive coverage to what we consider the highly important story of the removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz Prison Feb. 24. The **Times** in New York, for example, gave the story one inch of space. The **Herald Tribune** printed the same one-inch lead paragraph, with a few more sentences quoting the Bureau of Prisons as stating that Sobell's destination, Atlanta, was also a "maximum security" prison. At the same time an International News Service dispatch in the Philadelphia **Enquirer** quoted Myrle Alexander, acting Prison Director, as explaining that Sobell had been judged no longer in need of the maximum security imposed at Alcatraz. And the San Francisco **Chronicle** quoted the acting warden at Alcatraz as saying that the transfer was based on "a sufficient record of good work and good conduct."

We think the transfer was based on the hard work and unceasing demand of GUARDIAN readers, in the main, for Sobell's transfer and for more than that—a new trial or outright freedom because it is about time our government started to undo some of the strong-arming, perjury and frameup of the McCarthy era.

WE AWAIT WITH INTEREST your report on how the Sobell story was treated in your home newspapers, if at all, and whatever editorial comment may have been printed. From the people we know who got the news, via the GUARDIAN and the Sobell Committees throughout the country, we can report great satisfaction and an evidence everywhere of a new lift for the campaign to win Presidential intervention for Sobell.

In cities where the MGM film of the Dreyfus Case, **I Accuse**, is showing, Sobell Committees are collecting signatures at film theatres from people who can now see the obvious parallels in the two cases.

From Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, authority on constitutional law at the University of Utah, Mrs. Helen Sobell received the following statement drawing one of these parallels:

"The very indefensibility of the verdict in the Dreyfus Case led the French government to fight deeper to cover up its mistakes; but the aroused conscience of France finally won.

"Our Justice Dept. appears equally afraid to reopen the Sobell Case, which bears so striking a resemblance to the Dreyfus Case. But the hysteria that led to the conviction has disappeared; and it may not be long before an informed public opinion prompts the government to agree to a retrial for Morton Sobell."

We doubt that you'll see Prof. Wormuth's statement in your home newspaper, or in any other national newsweekly than the GUARDIAN. Therefore we urge you to preserve the quotation of it here, for your own use in helping bring about the "informed public opinion" which Prof. Wormuth relies on to win ultimate justice for Sobell.

WE THINK, TOO, in all modesty, that the best way to build an "informed public opinion" on the Sobell case—and also the Smith, Taft-Hartley, McCarran and other invasions of rights and liberties and all the great campaigns for a better nation and world—is to introduce your friends to the GUARDIAN. The GUARDIAN made the initial fight on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case back in 1951 and hardly a week has passed in the intervening years when our columns have not reported and urged forward the campaign for justice for this wronged man—with a high priority among the many other wrongs to be righted.

The other day a man walked into our office and handed us $100.

"I notice," he said, "that you campaign for every cause and defense worth fighting for in your paper; and I suspect that a lot of the money you help raise for other people might otherwise come to you. This is in part payment of the accumulated debt we all owe the GUARDIAN."

We don't expect you to peel off $100 in concurrence with the foregoing tribute (although we'll take it with thanks if you have it to pass our way) but we do look for a boost from you with your friends and neighbors who are as concerned as you are with righting the wrongs around us.

"One Buck for Honest News"—and usually news your friends can't get elsewhere than in the columns of the GUARDIAN. Fill out the coupon on p. 3.

—**THE EDITORS**

Pop pops his vest buttons

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Got this memo from my youngster:

"Send in your overdue (12/57) sub to the GUARDIAN with this: 'From a 'teen who also likes to read the truth.' And this $5."

Need I say that if I still wore a vest my buttons would pop?

W. T. W.

THE QUIET ONE: A STUDY OF LOUIS ALVAREZ

How a boy came to be tried for murder

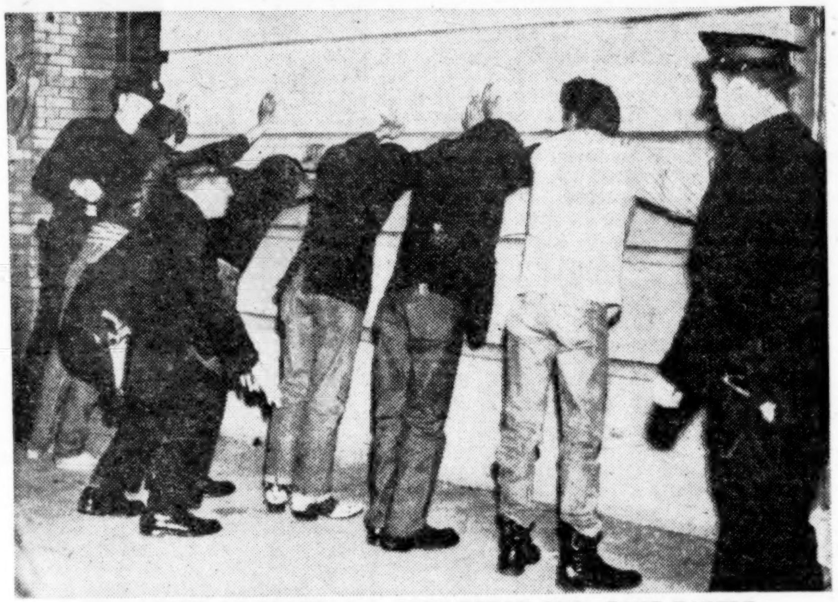
By Elmer Bendiner

LOUIS ALVAREZ, at 16, has been called a hoodlum and a gangster. On most week-days he sits in the defendants' row in New York's General Sessions Court where he and six other boys are being tried on a charge of murder in the first degree. The prosecution, which rested its case last week, has called for the boys' death in payment for the life of 15-year-old Michael Farmer, who was killed last July in Manhattan's Highbridge Park.

Louis is a tall boy with a long gaunt face marred by adolescent acne, but animated by a pair of black eyes that have neither fear nor panic in them but only sadness. He rarely talks to his companions in the courtroom and generally confers with his lawyer only when his lawyer asks him questions. Once he asked his lawyer: "Do you think they'll give us another chance? After all, we're just kids. Or will we go to jail?" He has not yet understood that grown men are trying to kill him.

THE ONES WHO KNEW: No one story can sum up all seven boys. Each is an individual in his own right. There is no "type", no "pattern". But Louis was president of the Egyptian Dragons to which all the defendants belonged and he has borne the brunt of the attack from Dist. Atty. Robert Reynolds. Those who call for education by the nightstick and the fear of death, point to Louis as justification. Respectable folk are taught to shudder at boys like him. What follows is a closer look at Louis Alvarez, whom the people's representatives are trying to electrocute. It comes from those who knew him best.

Louis was born in Rio Piedras, a large town not far from San Juan, Puerto Rico. His mother was barely 18 when he was born. She was 16 when she married Ernesto Alvarez and they already had one daughter, Elsie, when Louis came. Ernesto followed the migrant's trail to New York to look for work and when he found it—a night job in a paint factory—the family followed. They settled in a four-room apartment in Harlem. Elsie and Louis, as kids, shared one room, sleeping in double-decker beds. Louis was just three when they came to the slums of New York.



IT'S COAST TO COAST: L. A. COPS BREAK UP A GANG BATTLE
Rounded-up gang members being frisked for weapons by police

THE FAMILY: Louis' father sternly ruled his home, his children and his wife, ten years younger than himself, a gentle, mild woman. Shortly after they settled in New York the third child, Ernest, came.

That was 11 years ago. Now Ernest is in a hospital, suffering from rheumatic fever, Louis is in the Tombs prison. And Ernesto Alvarez, all alone, angrily wonders what went wrong. Elsie at 18, a bright and pretty young woman with dark eyes and hair and a ready smile, must break into her busy life as a high school senior for nightly visits to one or the other of her brothers, and seeing her mother through a tragedy.

Elsie recalls that for a while there was a happy time at home. She and Louis used to go to the movies together; Louis liked Westerns. Sometimes the whole family would make an outing of a visit to her grandmother. She recalls also that her father spared neither his rod nor his good right arm in raising his children. She remembers, too, the growing bitterness between her father and mother and their separation more than 10 years ago. Her father kept the boys with him and Elsie stayed with her mother.

"THE SCARED TYPE": Then followed years in parochial schools and Catholic boarding homes for the children. At the Anunciation School in Manhattan, which Louis attended up to the sixth grade, Sister St. Peter Clavier said his record had been good if undistinguished. The sisters could recall only one incident that shed light on Louis' sadness, which all had noted. There was a time when Louis was absent a good deal and when they called him and his father in for a conference, Louis' only explanation was that he was "looking for his mother."

Elsie thinks Louis was happiest at the boarding home, but even there he was always "quiet—too quiet to have friends." He made very few friends among other boys and with most adults he was very shy. "More of the scared type," Elsie recalls. He grew up like most boys, reading comic books, though now and then he'd get engrossed in adventure novels like "The Three Musketeers."

Louis' major interest was in working with his hands in the school machine shops. At home he liked to tinker with things. Once, during a hot summer, he made a fan for his brother Ernest. It was powered by rubber bands. But the abiding distaste of his life was his father's work as a painter; and his father grew increasingly insistent that Louis follow in his footsteps. He took him along on jobs though the boy detested every moment of it. Louis had one idea for himself; at 17 he would join the Navy. Louis will be 17 next January and, even if he is not under a death sentence on his birthday, it is unlikely that he will get a chance to enlist.

ENTER THE DRAGONS: The trouble began two years ago when his father refused to keep him in the Catholic boarding home. Louis pleaded. The home was anxious to have him. The fees were small but Louis' father insisted he could not pay. The Welfare Dept. declined to pay. Louis went to Junior High School 43—at least he was enrolled there. He scarcely ever attended classes.

Louis began to go with a gang called the Egyptian Kings which, after a merger, became the Egyptian Dragons. Elsie says she and her mother knew that trouble was coming though they didn't think the trouble would be this bad.

When Elsie asked him why he teamed up with the gang, he told her: "I have no friends. I have to get into something." He never talked of the Dragons as his friends but as "someone to hang around with." He refused to introduce his sister to the Dragons or let his brother, now 11, have anything to do with them. But for himself, the Dragons seemed to give what he most needed. The Dragons made him their president and, to a boy who had been friendless most of his life, the post of honor must have seemed a miracle. Hundreds of other boys have joined gangs for similar reasons. Tragedy did not seem inevitable. Louis was growing up, dating occasionally. Still, "he was no ladies' man," said Elsie. He listened to rock 'n roll but rarely danced.

MUST A BOY DIE?: Then came July 30, 1957, the crisis with the rival gang, the Jesters, over the right to swim in a public pool, the council of war, the boys' conviction that theirs was a just cause, the drink of wine to give them courage, the walk to Highbridge Park where Michael Farmer, reportedly a member of the Jesters, was killed.

After that came the station house, the six-by-six foot "cage" where a dozen or more of the Dragon children were kept for questioning, the kicks and sluggings from the cops, as even some of the state's own witnesses have testified. Finally the Tombs and the trial.

That is how Louis Alvarez came to be tried for his life while yet a child.

How not to resolve delinquency problems

THE FAMILIES OF THREE BOYS arrested after the murder of Michael Farmer are being dispossessed from their apartments in Grant Houses, a New York City public housing project in upper Manhattan. Court orders have been issued effective as of June 30. Two of the boys whose families are being penalized have been judged juvenile delinquents and are in reform institutions. The third is among those standing trial for murder. A City Housing Authority spokesman told the GUARDIAN it is standard practice to dispossess tenants who are "either a hazard or a nuisance to their neighbors." The spokesman admitted she knew of no complaints from the neighbors.

The Spanish-language daily **El Imparcial** commented editorially, "If anything needs a cleaning up and a cure it is the atmosphere which encourages crime as a form of resistance to society's indifference and abandonment. And this cure does not lie in the banishment of entire families."

NIXON GETS A BID

UE union officer refuses an offer to turn informer

THE McCLELLAN Committee's senatorial inquisition into organized labor got a bristling come-uppance when it tried to enlist Russ Nixon, Washington legislative representative of the independent United Electrical Workers (UE), as an informer against the United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO.

Nixon was invited by telephone to visit John J. McGovern, legal staff investigator for the committee. During the visit, according to Nixon, McGovern explained that the committee was not interested in the UE but that "someone had told him" that the UE might have some information regarding the UAW which could be used.

McGovern said the committee's immediate interest was in the UAW situation in Wisconsin (the Kohler strike)

but that it had "a general interest" in the UAW. He offered to keep "strictly confidential" the fact that Nixon had given him information, if he agreed to do so.

THE ANSWER IS NO: For reply, Nixon wrote and made public a letter to Sen. McClellan in which he said:

"I wish to inform you that I have no information for your committee regarding the UAW, Reuther, or any of the other leaders of that union. We in the UE feel that such differences as we do have with some officials in other unions bearing on collective bargaining, legislative and political policies, and inner-union practices are not subjects of constructive or even proper concern by your committee . . .

"With regard to the Kohler strike in Wisconsin in which you are currently pursuing an obviously pro-company investigation, I should tell you that our UE locals in Sheboygan, as well as our international union, continue to give full support to the striking members of the UAW in that situation."

Your Neighbors

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TWO NEW FEDERATIONS MERGE

French Africa colonies step up fight for independence

North Africans anxiously scanned the diplomatic horizons for a break in the Tunisia-France deadlock on the eve of the second anniversary of Tunisian independence, March 20. Tunisia's President Bourguiba warned that uncontrollable popular demonstrations might take place that day unless the French begin to evacuate their troops. Tunis turned down France's offer of a thin slice of Sahara booty if Boruguiba stopped supporting Algerian independence.

Trying desperately to maintain his pro-West position, in the face of sharply rising popular anti-West sentiment, Bourguiba accused his ousted former lieutenant, neutralist Salah ben Youssef—sentenced to death in absentia and now living in Cairo—of plotting his assassination with Egyptian President Nasser's tacit support.

U.S. mediator Robert Murphy was reported returning to Tunis with a proposal for regrouping French troops in Tunisia at the Bizerte naval base; nothing was said, however, about their departure.

Meanwhile, in France, all Cardinals and Archbishops asked the government "to avoid excesses contrary to the natural right and to the law of God" in Algeria. The Mission in France, an organization headed by Achille Cardinal Lienart—Archbishop of Lille and President of the French Assembly of Cardinals and Archbishops—declared that the Church could not oppose Algeria's independence "if the Algerian people wish to exist apart from the French people."

THE INDEPENDENCE of Tunisia, Morocco and Ghana, and the Algerian war of liberation, have greatly accelerated political development in the French colonies south of the Sahara.

Last September, 2,500 delegates of the colonies' largest political party, Rassemblement Democratique Africain (RDA) held a historic conference in Bamako, French Sudan. Fraternal delegates from the Convention Africaine and the Movement Socialiste Africain—the two other political parties of the colonies—attended. Former French Premier Mendes-France was present as a fraternal delegate.

SEKOU TOURE
Leads from strength

The Bamako conference, held in the heart of the great 14th Century Mali empire, was remarkable for the manner in which delegates thrashed out their differences and stressed the need for unity. It rejected the cautious proposals of Felix Houphouet-Boigny, RDA President since its founding in 1946, for autonomous African colonies individually affiliating with France in a semi-federal system, leaving most of the power in the hands of the Paris government. Delegates were influenced more by the Senegalese poet and Convention Africaine leader Leopold-Sedar Senghor and RDA Vice-President and RDA leader in Guinea, Sékou Touré.

FOR FEDERATIONS: Senghor said Houphouet's proposals would result in the emergence of a multiplicity of weak African states at the mercy of imperialist France. Touré urged the formation of a West African and an Equatorial African federation.

The first would include Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Dahomey, French Sudan and Niger; the second, Chad, Gabon, Middle Congo and Ubangi-Shari. The federations would have central parliaments elected by universal suffrage, with full legislative and executive powers.

The conference accepted most of Touré's proposals, and agreed that association of these two federations—ten times the size of France, with a population of 28,000,000—with France would necessarily call for a British Commonwealth type of Federal French Republic.

Delegates unanimously demanded a cease-fire in Algeria and recognition of Algerian nationhood.

THE MERGER: Spurred by the militant trade union members, students and intellectuals, the conference also decided to "explore" the possibilities of merging the three political parties.

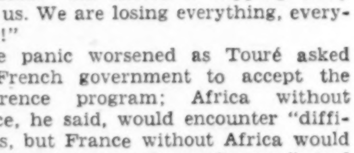
The leaders hardly foresaw how soon the merger would become a reality. Last month representatives of the three African political parties held a conference in Paris. They agreed to unite because—in the light of France's increased belligerency in Algeria and Tunisia—they realized the urgent need for unity to negotiate with Paris "from a position of strength."

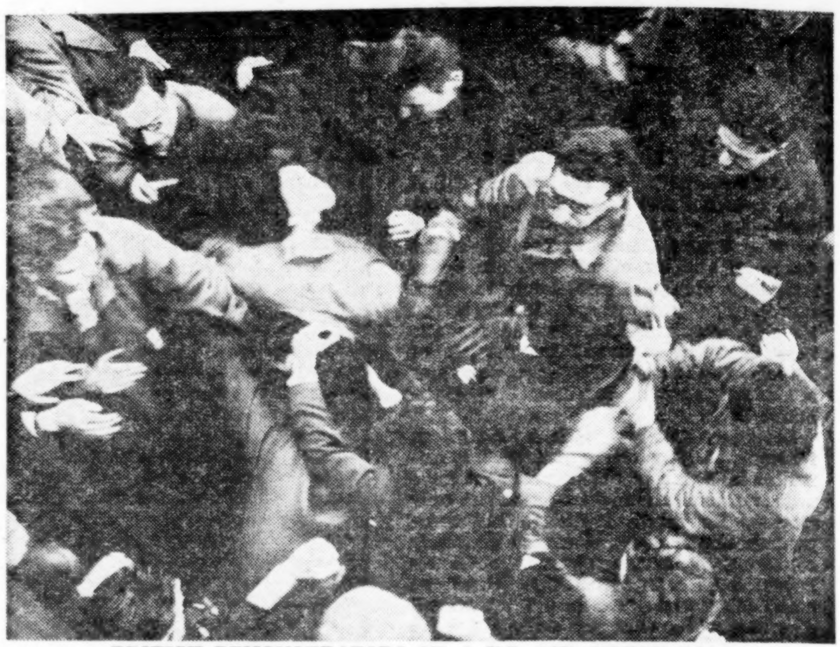
The Paris conference adopted a minimum common program, including the formation of the two federations; full autonomy "with the right to independence" for each colony; and association of the African territories with a Federal French Republic, Paris retaining jurisdiction over foreign affairs, defense, currency, higher education and the courts.

PANIC IN PARIS: Even this modest program caused panic in Paris. One French deputy flung his arms in despair and said: "All Africa is slipping away from us. We are losing everything, everything!"

The panic worsened as Touré asked the French government to accept the conference program; Africa without France, he said, would encounter "difficulties, but France without Africa would lose all international significance." And Senghor told a high French official:

"What we want we will get. We will even get it much more quickly than you think. If we want independence, we will have it."





BRITISH DEMONSTRATORS AT A U.S. AIR FORCE BASE
They bore petitions against four proposed missile stations

H-Bomb protests

(Continued from Page 1)

introduced three motions against U. S. rocket sites.

The press, startled by the sudden reversal of the trend toward apathy on national issues, gave columns each day to news, correspondence, and analysis of the anti-bomb ferment. No paper could find further rationalizations for delaying Summit talks or excuses for Dulles.

The **Daily Herald** rebellion against the Labor leadership's pussyfooting tapered off, as readers awaited the results of its poll on unilateral nuclear disarmament. But novelist J. B. Priestley followed up by noting in the **Herald** that Labor leaders had long been worried by apathy, cynicism and unwillingness to attend meetings. "Now they are grumbling and sneering because already many of these people have shed their apathy . . . Is this the Party's misfortune or the opportunity it needs?"

LABOR DODGES ISSUE: While repeating with some reservations the demand for test suspension and European "disengagement," the party in a long-delayed joint statement with the Trades Union Congress took no stand on British nuclear armament as such. It promised a "national campaign" on its own program, hedged with if's and but's, "against nuclear warfare," but dodged the great demand for positive British leadership.

The liberal **Manchester Guardian** called this "not enough" and criticized the apparent favoring of "tactical" (i.e., Hiroshima-sized) nuclear weapons. The "tactical" weapons issue set off a brawl in the **Daily Mirror** between two top Laborites, Richard Crossman and former War Minister John Strachey. Crossman, a middle-roader on the Executive, promised that if this was party policy he would "resign forthwith."

The **Times** ran an acrid letter-to-the-editor exchange between Bertrand Russell and right-wing MP Emanuel Shinwell, who called each other "superannuated philosopher" and "that juvenile politician." **Observer** drama critic Kenneth Tynan, in a sardonic letter to **Tribune**, praised Britain's "moral splendor" in "volunteering for annihilation" but urged that one British family, the Queen's, be promptly shipped to "some distant British dependency" to "carry on the British tradition of civilized decency and respect for human life."

INNER-PARTY FIGHT: Meanwhile the revival—mainly on the H-bomb issue—of the left-wing Victory For Socialism group within the Labor Party became political headline news. The line of the anti-Labor press was to laud the party leadership and identify VFS with the "emotional" anti-H-bomb ferment, which presented "grave dangers of confusion" (**News Chronicle**) and of "organized popular pressure" (**Times**).

In fact VFS was an effort, still small in extent, to give the ferment democratic political expression. The **New Statesman** called it "a spontaneous protest of a despairing rank and file against a party leadership which is so desperately anxious to offend nobody" and "is in danger of leading us all to death by boredom."

The inner-party struggle was developing as a cat-and-mouse game on the meaning of the party constitution. In a "discussion" with the Executive (from which former "rebel" leader Aneurin Bevan absented himself), VFS leaders pointed out that they were doing nothing that other party groups such as the Fabian Society don't do.

OVERFLOW RALLY: The Executive "warned" the 618 constituency parties of the VFS "danger", but the VFS leaders' constituencies backed them up. A VFS rally in London March 6 drew 650 party members from scores of constituencies, overflowed into another hall and still turned many away for lack of standing room. (A queue had formed outside two hours beforehand.) Chairman MP Stephen Swingler insisted that VFS would help and not hinder the party by stimulating discussion, recruiting and articulating rank-and-filers.

Veteran left-wing MP Sydney Silverman said VFS would only seek individual members and not branches throughout the party, but there was nothing to prevent such individuals in a given area from meeting for discussion. He had understood from the meeting with the Executive that there was no objection to this. VFS aimed merely to re-dedicate the party to its own original principles.

Now facing three by-elections, the Executive was reported viewing the prospects "glumly." Any sharp crack-down on VFS, the "ginger group" now reflecting majority rank-and-file sentiment, could make electoral prospects still gloomier. If Labor campaigned all-out against the H-bomb it could sweep the board.

For the leadership, now preparing a "campaign" against policies to which it has essentially pledged itself, it is the most embarrassing moment in British political history.

Anti-Bomb rally draws 3,000 in Tokyo

TOKYO

ON MARCH 1, the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs sponsored a rally in Tokyo to mark the fourth anniversary of the Lucky Dragon incident, when the Japanese tuna fishing boat was showered with radioactive "death ash" from a U.S. nuclear test at Bikini and a seaman was killed.

More than 3,000 persons attended the rally; representatives of the Liberal-Democratic Party, the Socialist Party and Communist Party spoke. It was one of many meetings held all over Japan as part of a joint action program with similar groups in Afro-Asian countries.

Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Japan's Nobel Prize-winning atomic physicist, told the rally that campaigns to prohibit nuclear weapons and tests serve the cause of world peace. He said radioactive fallout could never be eliminated from nuclear explosions, however much it was diluted. He declared that this posed a serious danger of harmful hereditary effects in future generations.

Meanwhile, the press here reported that Mrs. Kinuyo Motooka, 58, died of internal cancer yesterday at the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital. She was the fifth victim this year to die of after-effects of the 1945 atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

REP. CELLER PROMISES HEARINGS, BUT—

Hopes dim for changes in immigration law

REP. EMANUEL CELLER, (D-N.Y.), co-author with several other Congressmen of H.R. 3364 to liberalize the Walter-McCarran immigration law, still promises hearings on the bill, but he warns that the present Congressional climate is opposed to changes.

Also in the Washington hopper is a revised bill (H.R. 9937) by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa), head of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and co-author of the Walter-McCarran law, which would nullify recent Supreme Court decisions in the fields of civil liberties and treatment of the foreign-born. In the field of immigration and naturalization Walter's new bill would:

- Ban all immigration, including visitors and delegations, from countries refusing to accept U.S. deportees of their nationality. Many countries—U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, for example,—refuse to accept deportees who left their countries before changes in government occurred.
- Provide indefinite imprisonment for any deportee refusing to inform for the Dept. of Justice, and permit the Attorney General to order any restriction on the liberty of undeportable deportees. This would circumvent last year's Witkovich and Sentner decisions nullifying supervisory parole provisions of the Walter-McCarran law.
- End requirement of an affidavit of good cause in denaturalization proceedings. This would circumvent the Supreme Court's Zucca decision, now applied as a test to all denaturalization proceedings, and would give blanket validation to all denaturalization suits pending where affidavits of good cause have not been entered.
- Remove citizenship from native as well as foreign-born citizens who undertake "the duties of any office, post, or employment under any foreign state . . . which is communist-dominated, communist-occupied or communist-controlled . . ." Citizenship now may be removed only for some affirmative act accepting allegiance to a foreign state.

Current cases

Meanwhile foreign-born Americans had the following ups and downs under the present Walter-McCarran law:

LOS ANGELES: The Justice Dept. failed in its first move to deport an alien on charges of affiliation with the Socialist Workers Party. The victor is John Janosco, Western field representative of the United Packinghouse Workers, AFL-CIO. Janosco, who is 49 and was brought to the U.S. as a one-year-old, denied the charges, dating back to 1937-40. A hearing officer ruled Mar. 5 that the government had failed to substantiate its charges.

The Justice Dept. has confessed error in the case of Mrs. Erna Budzislawski, who had been denied citizenship because she had been secretary to movie director William Dieterle for more than 15 years. The names of Dieterle and his wife had appeared in reports of the California Tenney witchhunt committee. For association with the Dieterles, Mrs. Budzislawski had been called not "well disposed to the good order and happiness of the U.S." In confessing error, the U.S. attorney said the record did not support "reasonable doubt concerning appellant's qualifications for naturalization."

A Guatemalan-born officer of the Furniture Workers Union in Los Angeles, Benjamin Cruz, has been served with notice of denaturalization proceedings on grounds that he allegedly denied CP membership in his application for citizenship, which he obtained in 1945. The Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is helping fight the case.

WALTER-McCARRAN LAW

CLEVELAND: Dr. Louis Zuker, 63-year-optometrist, won his appeal from a deportation order based on charges that since coming here from Poland 50 years ago he had been a member of the Communist Party. The Board of Immigration Appeals called four government witnesses "unreliable" and their testimony "without substance." Dr. Zuker's daughter, Mrs. Frieda Katz, was an acquitted defendant in the Ohio Smith Act trials of 1956.

Also in Cleveland a federal judge ordered citizenship granted to Christ Vasiloff of Lorain, O., over the Immigration Dept.'s objections to his "radical views as a member of the Socialist Labor Party."

DETROIT: Gus Polites, 59, who came here in 1916 from Greece, was fighting deportation for participation in unemployed demonstrations in the Thirties. Later he was an organizer for restaurant and auto workers, and was a top Victory Bond salesman during World War II. He is now a leader in Greek cultural and fraternal life. Polites and his wife, Mary, have two grown daughters and two granddaughters. The Polites Defense Committee is at 920 Charlevoix Bldg., 2033 Park Av., Detroit 26.

REP. EMANUEL CELLER
The Congressional climate . . .

NEW YORK: Deportation proceedings have been instituted against August Wilhelm Lahtinen, Finnish-born newspaperman, on grounds that he was a member of the Finnish Workers Fedn. which went out of existence in 1944. Lahtinen became a U.S. resident in 1914. He is 56. A special defense committee is being organized. Meanwhile funds for his defense may be sent to his attorney, Ira Gollobin, 1441 Broadway, New York City.

On the eve of Supreme Court argument March 4, the Justice Dept. confessed error in its attempt to deport Myer Klig of New York and began steps to cancel a deportation order against him. Klig, a native of Russia, was admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence in 1941. In 1947 deportation proceedings were initiated on charges that he had been a member of the Communist Party of Canada from 1929 to 1932. A decision in another case recently established that such a deportation order was invalid since the accused was not a communist at the time of his entry into this country.

THE ISSUES: PEACE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Canada's Tories seek a majority in new elections

By Dan Daniels
Special to the Guardian

MONTREAL

ON THE 31st OF THIS MONTH Canadians will be going to the polls for the second time in less than a year. Tory victors of the previous election had another four years to go but dissolved parliament in the hope that voters will send them back to Ottawa with a majority number of MP's. In the last poll they emerged as the party with the most seats but as a minority government since the other parties controlled a majority of the House.

Main political parties in Canada are the Conservatives, Liberals, Social Credit and the Canadian Commonwealth Fedn.

- The CCF is a social democratic party and in the last House had 25 seats. It's main strength comes from the rural Midwest. It forms the provincial government in Saskatchewan and the official opposition in British Columbia.
- The Social Credit Party, a Rightist group with radical-sounding money theories, is also mainly centered in the West. It controls two provincial governments, Alberta and British Columbia.
- The Conservatives and Liberals are the two largest parties and ever since confederation have been exchanging the government between them. Until their defeat last year the Liberals had been in power for a straight 22 years.

UNEMPLOYMENT: There is very little to choose between the two old-line parties. Both are now trying to appear as progressive parties with welfare programs, fighters for peace and defenders of Canadian virtue against Washington.

Main issues being fought out are unemployment, peace and the role of the U.S.A. in Canadian affairs.

More than 750,000 workers are jobless with the prediction that this figure will reach a million at the time of the elections. Liberals are making much of the problem and are reminding Canadians that the Conservatives were in power during the Thirties and now that they've returned so has unemployment. Tories are countering by pointing out that unemployment started while the Liberals were still in Ottawa. Both have made vague promises about trade with China, and the Liberals have pledged to have a second look at the question of recognition of China.

LESTER PEARSON
New leader of the Liberals

PEACE: On the issue of peace the Liberals appear to be on firmer ground since their new leader, Lester B. Pearson, recently received the Nobel peace prize. However, Tory Minister of Foreign Affairs Sidney Smith has made some effort to taper off the cold war, and the Conservatives here were among the governments which first applied pressure for talks with the Russians. Canada is the only NATO nation that does not have compulsory peacetime conscription.

The Tories have been more outspoken about U.S. inroads into Canada but in action have generally followed the same course as the Liberals. When a general coughs in Washington it is considered an order in Ottawa.

LIBERAL ARROGANCE: Many feel that Canadians voted for the Tories in the last election because they wanted the Liberals to have a stronger opposition. Few Canadians gave the Conservatives an outside chance to win, but many voters, including progressives and Liberal followers, felt that the Liberals needed a strong opposition. In the past they had been returned to Ottawa in such overwhelming numbers that, after 22 years in power, they became openly arrogant. They abused traditional rights of free debate and showed their callousness to the peoples' needs by refusing to raise old-age pensions adequately—an issue that went beyond the elder citizens.

During the few months the Tories have been in power they have increased the old-age pensions and reduced taxes. Liberals, not used to being the opposition and not wishing to oppose the Tories on popular issues, generally surrendered to the CCF their role of main opposition.

Other than the CCF, the only Left-wing candidates are the LPP (Communists) with about six, and the independent Socialists in Quebec who were formerly in the LPP.

Anything might happen between now and the elections, but the prospects are that the Tories will come back stronger.

Victory of the Tories need not be as dreadful as it might appear, especially if they win by a bare majority, since they will then be subject to popular pressure to maintain themselves in power.

Dr. Condon to speak on 'security'

DR. EDWARD U. CONDON, chairman of the department of physics at Washington University, St. Louis, and former director of the Natl. Bureau of Standards, will be the keynote speaker at a meeting on "Scientists, Teachers and Security," Friday, March 28, at the Hotel New Yorker, 34th St. and 8th Av., Manhattan, under the sponsorship of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

Other participants in the "round table" which will follow Dr. Condon's address will be Dr. Stringfellow Barr, historian and author of the best-seller novel **Purely Academic,** and attorney Victor Rabinowitz, counsel for the Teachers Union of New York. I. F. Stone, editor of **I. F. Stone's Weekly,** will be chairman. The audience will be invited to join in the discussion.

Dr. Condon, whose personal 10-year loyalty-security fight was initiated in 1947 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said recently in a talk before the nation's leading scientists: "If it is subversive to be openly skeptical of the kind of evil nonsense in Washington that has set us back scientifically so far in the past decade, then most of the people I have met here are subversive."

The meeting at the New Yorker will begin at 8:30 p.m. Coffee and dessert will be served. Reservations may be made by writing or calling the ECLC offices: 421 Seventh Av., New York City 1—OXford 5-2863. Donation $2.50.

The ECLC is sponsoring this meeting as part of its campaign to abolish all inquisitorial committees of Congress.

DO RUSSIAN STUDENTS WORK HARDER?

Soviet science teaching compared with our MIT

By Wilfred Burchett
Guardian staff correspondent

MOSCOW

A COMPARATIVE STUDY of training methods at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Moscow Physico-Technical Institute (MPTI) by D. Panov* in a recent issue of the Soviet **Communist** offers an explanation of the impressive list of recent Soviet scientific achievements which include atomic power stations, jet passenger planes, ICBM's and sputniks. Much of the information given by Panov tallies with interviews I have had recently with students at the Moscow Institute of Energy.

Graduate students at MIT, according to Panov, are required to take 540 hours of mathematics, 630 hours of physics and 960 hours of the humanities. (The writer notes that the latter includes Business Leadership in the American Economy, Religious Thought and American Society, The American Character and Institutions, and comments that "the time . . . is to a large extent wasted.").

Students at MPTI get 894 hours of math, 744 of physics and 496 of the humanities. (An American critic might note that the latter is confined to the history of the Communist Party and Marxist-Leninist political economy and philosophy).

HIGHER LEVEL: Panov considers the math and physics courses at MPTI, aside from being much longer, to be on a higher level than at MIT. "At MIT," he writes, "the mathematics course consists of elements of mathematical analysis, analytical geometry and differential equations. At MPTI the math courses are designed to enable the future research engineers to apply the most modern methods of mathematical analysis. The required math course includes in addition to mathematical analysis; ordinary differential equations; the functions of the complex variable; partial differentiation and integral equations; linear algebra, theôry of probability . . ."

Then follows a list of highly technical physics experiments carried out by all second year students regardless of their specialty. Experiments in the diffraction of light, for example, carried out by all Soviet second year students, are conducted at MIT only in the second term of the third year course and only by students specializing in physics.

PRACTICAL WORK: A thing which struck me in visiting the Moscow Institute of Energy and which confirms part of what Panov writes is the great attention paid to mathematics and the fact that studies after the second year are closely related to practical work—in the Energy Institute to actual problems of production. I talked with Victor Golekov, 22, son of a collective farmer, now in his fifth (last) year in the Faculty of Electrification of Industry and Transport.

Golekov summed up what he had done to date: "Two years' theoretical work plus experiments. Main subject was higher mathematics with 250 hours a year. Then physics and chemistry, a foreign language and general education.

"In the second semester of the third year, I started doing practical work—40 days in different factories, usually two or three days at the bench in different departments. Fourth year, a longer period in factories.

"In the second half of this year, I will work full-time in a factory preparing for my diploma. It will be based on a thesis aimed at solving some actual production problem. A list of such problems will be submitted to me and I will choose one. The factory I will work at for my diploma will depend on the problem I choose."

THE COSTS: Golekov is one of 11,000 students at the Energy Institute, one of more than 80,000 engineers who will graduate this year and—as Panov points out—one of 2,000,000 students receiving scientific and technical training in one of 767 higher educational establishments in the U.S.S.R.

His tuition and books are free and he receives a stipend, like every other Soviet student in a university or institute. Panov cites an MIT bulletin to show the comparative costs to the student for a year's training in both countries. Using the rate of exchange of four rubles to a dollar, Panov shows that the MIT student spends $2,072 a year for tuition, books, board and room, whereas his counterpart receives a stipend of $1,200 out of which he spends $593.75 for room and board only. The fundamental point is that with 30,000,000 Soviet children finishing secondary education this year, and with every child finishing secondary school by the end of next year, the various institutes can pick the most naturally apt pupils in the whole country for the various specialized branches. The limiting factor is the tough entrance exams, not the bank account of the student's parents.

"In the U.S.S.R.," writes Panov, "every capable boy and girl who has the required knowledge can go to a higher educational institution. He does not have to estimate his expenditure before handing in an application . . ." There, of course, is the decisive factor in approach to the problem of turning out scientists and technicians.

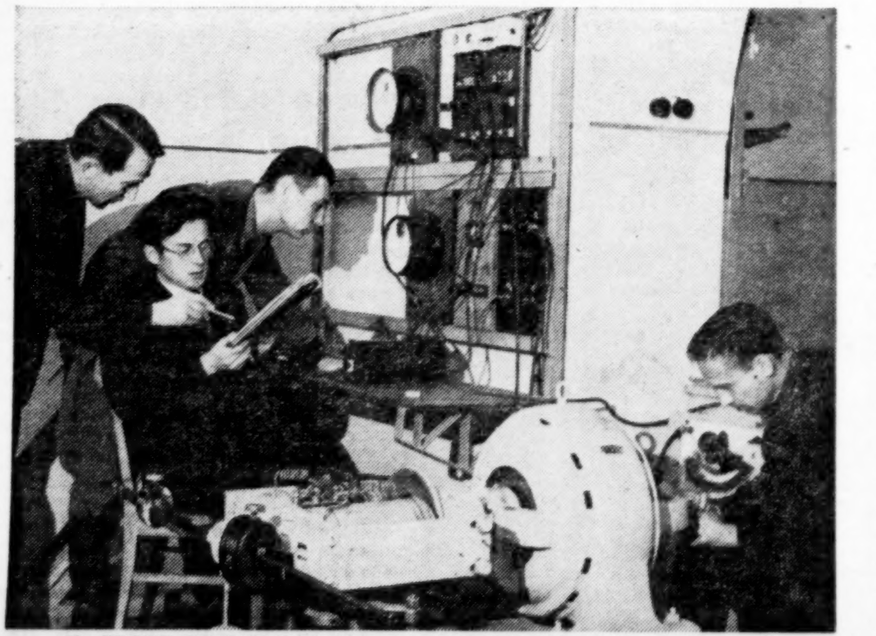
COLLECTIVE WORK: Panov also emphasizes the essentially collective nature of modern science which has outmoded the "lone scientist" conducting "individual, personal" research. He cites the elaborate apparatus now needed for experimental work, but points out that under these conditions the importance of the individual scientist does not diminish: "Only collective work makes it possible fully to utilize the abilities and creative possibilities of each individual scientist." He speaks also of the drawing together of scientists and technicians in almost all fields, and the availablity in the U.S.S.R. of complex instruments and technical equipment.

Several times, Panov returns to the value of higher math. He cites a number of research divisions in U.S. firms dealing in jet engineering, radar, electronic computers, etc. They include Bendix Aviation, Hughes Aircraft, Bell Telephone, Raytheon Mfg. and Intl. Business Machines. The latter employs the highest number of mathematicians, amounting to 1.8% of the staff. In a comparable Soviet research establishment engaged in computing techniques 10.6% of the scientific and technical workers are mathematicians.

FORECAST: Panov concludes that "in the course of time the capitalist world will inevitably fall behind in the peaceful competition with the socialist world, both in the development of productive fôrces and in the development of science. This does not mean that in a number of questions Western scientists are not ahead of us or that some big scientific discoveries will not be made in the West before the Soviet Union.

"We are well aware that there are in the West first-rate scientists and we by no means think that the Soviet Union has or will have a monopoly on scientific achievements. But we are convinced that the general level of science in the socialist world will soon become higher than in the capitalist world, especially if the insensate militarization of nearly all capitalist science continues.

"Such majestic prospects are opening up to our science, which not so long ago people could only dream of. Our science is now able to tackle the greatest problems, problems which fundamentally enhance man's power over nature, such as penetrating into outer space . . ."



A GROUP OF RUSSIAN SENIORS IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
Their books and tuition are free, and they get a stipend to boot

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**D. PANOV is a prominent Soviet scientist, until recently head of the Institute of Scientific Information. He is a leading higher mathematician and creator of "electronic brains" and other computing apparatuses.*

* * *

Stop breathing

THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT and Atomic Energy Commission have created special teams to protect civilians against atomic dust created by crashes of planes or trains carrying nuclear weapons.

They said such materials "could be hazardous only if taken internally, as by breathing."

In other words, if caught near such an accident, just stop breathing and the atomic dust won't hurt you.

—Cincinnati **Post**, Feb. 17

HALLINAN AND CANNON

Socialist unity is urged for 1958 elections

(Special to the Guardian)

LOS ANGELES

A STEP TOWARD united socialist political action was taken here March 1 when Vincent Hallinan, 1952 presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, and James P. Cannon, national chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, urged all socialist groups and parties to form a solid front in the forthcoming elections.

Cannon said the "significant thing about this meeting is that socialists of differing tendencies stand now on the same platform and advocate united socialist action." He said he had in mind two possible presidential candidates in 1960 on a united socialist ticket: Vincent Hallinan and Farrell Dobbs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Workers Party in 1956.

THEY CAN DO IT: Cannon and Hallinan shared the rostrum at a banquet at the Socialist Workers Party hall, 1702 E. 4th St., attended by about 200 persons of various radical viewpoints.

Hallinan advocated a planned socialist economy, the end of war and the assurance of equality to all regardless of race or creed. "Neither of the old parties," he said, "can do this."

Stating that "we must educate the people of this country to the possibilities of socialism," Hallinan asserted that a "new order is sweeping the world," and pointed to the superiority already demonstrated by the Soviet Union in the scientific, theoretical and economic fields.

"The radicals in the U.S.," he went on, "have to cut themselves off from the past. They have to stop assailing the Soviet Union. They have to stop saying they love the people of the Soviet Union but despise their rulers."

'Militant' editor SWP choice for Senate race in N.J.

NEWARK, N.J.

DANIEL ROBERTS, Socialist Workers Party candidate for the U.S. Senate, filed his petition of nomination March 2. Roberts is editor of the weekly, **The Militant.**

He said: "The Socialist Workers Party has issued a call for a united socialist ticket in the 1958 elections locally and nationally. Due to the early deadline for filing a petition of nomination in New Jersey, it was not possible for negotiations on a united socialist ticket to be completed. However, I consider my candidacy in this election a challenge to the big-business candidates of the Democrats and Republicans, and an opportunity for all socialists to unite for an effective socialist election campaign."

Chicago Negro minister runs for Congress as a socialist

CHICAGO

REV. JOSEPH P. KING, president of the Washington Park Forum and pastor of the International Church, has announced his candidacy for U.S. Congressman in the Second District on a united socialist program.

Rev. King's candidacy is supported by a group of socialists of various political tendencies who agree on the need for working class and Negro representation in the government.

In his acceptance speech Rev. King said: "No one will solve our problems for us. Neither of the two boss-controlled parties has solved the problems of jimcrow, unemployment, housing, insecurity, high prices, and war in over 50 years of their political monopoly."

ISRAELI KIBBUTZIM — II

Settlements are hard core for socialism

By Dan Leon

(Second of two articles)

A KIBBUTZ CELEBRATION OF THE "FESTIVAL OF FIRST FRUITS"

Life on many settlements is austere, but the kids get first attention

FROM A FEW SMALL and isolated pioneering settlements in an underdeveloped land, the kibbutz movement in Israel has grown into 220 kibbutzim with more than 80,000 persons. There are both similarities and contrasts among the three major federations of settlements associated with the three main Left parties of Israel—Mapam (United Workers' Party), Achdut Avoda (Unity of Labor Party) and Mapai (Israel Labor Party, the largest in the country).

All kibbutzim seem alike with their communal dining halls, children's houses, neat rows of one or two-room members' houses, barns and surrounding fields. But the bare and formidable pioneer-outpost of a young border kibbutz differs greatly in appearance from the apparently prosperous village-like landscape of a veteran kibbutz with green lawns, shade trees and ringing voices of children. These represent stages of development; within a decade a kibbutz advances and transforms itself in appearance into something scarcely recognizable.

BASIC PATTERN: New immigrants, local pioneer youth and especially its own children help increase the size of the kibbutz. In the Hashomer Hatzair (Young Guard) settlements, only 3% of the children who have grown to manhood in the kibbutz have left the settlement. The veteran kibbutzim already have three generations—from the original settlers to their grandchildren. The average membership of the kibbutzim is 365.

While the living standard rises as a mixed farming economy is built up, the basic pattern of kibbutz life remains constant. Members invest no money in the settlement; the Jewish Agency provides the initial capital. But the kibbutz maintains the basic principle of common ownership and complete equality among members.

No money circulates in the kibbutz; the collective provides for all the needs of members and their children—housing, food, education up to age 18 (the rest of the country cannot yet afford more than free elementary school education), cultural facilities and social security for members and their parents in illness and old age, and a small allowance for the yearly vacation.

CHILDREN APART: Except in some Mapai kibbutzim, children do not live or sleep with their parents but reside and are educated in special children's houses, and later in kibbutz schools. Parents and children enjoy a daily meeting after work hours, free from the tension of working homes where harassed mothers have no time to relax with their children.

Kibbutz members, men and women alike, work a long day. Regardless of the kind of labor performed, members share equally in what the kibbutz has to offer.

First things come first in the kibbutz: one observer remarked that the kibbutz worries first for the cows, then the children, and finally the members. This has a grain of truth; for apart from the priority of economic development, the kibbutz sees in the care and high educational standards for its children an investment which ultimately pays off.

Since it is, after all, a socialist cell in a capitalist environment, what makes the kibbutz tick? It is a voluntary movement, with no powers of coercion, no police force, and no possibility—or desire—to stop members who decide to leave. The guarantee of its stability is the consciousness of the membership—its devotion to an "ideal"—and the power of public opinion in a democratically organized society.

NO BUREAUCRATS: To avoid bureaucracy, elective posts are limited to one-year terms and few members are permitted to hold "high office" for more than two years. After that, the treasurer returns to the tractor and the secretary resumes as a shepherd. The collapse of this voluntary consciousness and readiness to work hard and with initiative for the common good would spell the end of the kibbutz. A "slacker" soon learns he has no place in the kibbutz. The kibbutz in this respect would seem to have reached an exceptionally high rate of socialist-consciousness which answers the question: What incentive can be offered in a common-ownership society?

Kibbutzim today provide a large part of Israel's staple foods and most of its grain crops, playing a vital role in Israel's struggle for economic independence. Still, it would be erroneous to assume that the future of the kibbutz is therefore assured; it will be uncertain while Israel remains a capitalist country.

THE SOLID CORE: In the ten years since independence, the early indispensable cooperation of all Zionist forces (excluding the small Communist Party) has loosened to some extent by the rise of differing class and political interests; careerism has grown sharply among the youth; and bureaucracy has overshadowed the old pioneering spirit in the government and the Histadrut.

At the same time the vast, mineral-rich Negev cries out for the pioneering, kibbutz-type settlements for its development.

One of Israel's deepest problems is to build a healthy working class from a people long divorced from basic occupations and the soil.

In this situation, the Mapam-associated Hashomer Hatzair settlements have maintained themselves as the rockbed of a conscious rooted working class through educating their children to physical labor as well as to high cultural and intellectual standards and to the socialist consciousness of the working class. This explains the vanguard role of the kibbutz in the whole development of Israel's working-class movement. They were the first to undertake the education of Arab youth, especially in setting up agricultural cooperatives, learning from the kibbutz. They have been in the forefront of efforts towards Jewish-Arab cooperation on the basis of full equality.

THE FUTURE? The Mapai-associated kibbutzim, however, have been "revising" many fundamental kibbutz tenets, foremost of which is the question of employing hired labor in profitable branches without undermining the whole kibbutz structure. Yet the future of the kibbutz would seem to be inseparably bound up with those forces which struggle for a socialist Israel, integrated into the area in which it lives, at peace with its Arab neighbors and its own Arab minority enjoying full equality in every sphere of life, independent and neutralist in its foreign policy.

Such a kibbutz movement is of more than academic interest to progressive people everywhere.

Dan Leon settled in Israel from England. He is a founder-member of YASUR in Western Galilee, a young Hashomer Hatzair (Young Guard) settlement.

ETHICAL PRACTICES CODES DON'T HELP

Screened seamen sue NMU over union blacklist

FOURTEEN MERCHANT SEAMEN on Feb. 25 asked the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to overturn a blacklist which the Natl. Maritime Union and six shipping companies have maintained against them since November, 1956.

The seamen were among the hundreds kept off U.S. vessels by the Coast Guard political screening program initiated during the Korean War. In 1956 the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California upheld a lower court ruling that the government could not deprive the men of the right to make a living at their occupation. It instructed the Coast Guard to issue Validated Seamen's Documents to those previously blacklisted.

The Coast Guard issued the papers and marked them: "pursuant to the Decree of District Court . . . and to be given same effect as similar documents issued without such order." The 14 complainants charged, however, that any seaman who presented "California papers" at the N.Y. union hall "is automatically denied the right to register or take his NMU book out of retirement."

RELIEF DENIED: Appeals to a permanent board, consisting of three representatives each from the union and shipowners, brought no relief. The board notified each man that "the union has refused to register and ship this man because his loyalty to the U.S. has been questioned."

Victor Rabinowitz, counsel for the men, pointed out that after the California case even the government has not challenged the loyalty of the seamen. He demanded to know by what right the new screeners took over a discredited function of government.

The appeals board apparently has felt no need to justify its actions. No specific charges were brought against the men. When hearings were demanded it contended that its rules did not provide for calling accused men to a hearing.

Last December, 13 of the seamen placed their case before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. In a letter calling for an investigation of what many consider NMU-shipowner collusion in the screening program, they pointed out that the Codes of Ethical Practices adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Board provide that "the essential requirements of due process—notice, hearing and judgment on the basis of the evidence—should be observed."

OLD TIMERS: Some of the 14 seamen were charter members of the NMU; most had been members for many years. In announcing the suit they declared: "Some of us were in the original battles against blacklisting on the waterfront that gave birth to the union. We fought blacklisting at that time and we're fighting it now."

Public support for the anti-blacklist campaign is asked by the Seamen's Defense Committee Against Coast Guard Screening, 313 Eighth Av., New York, N.Y.

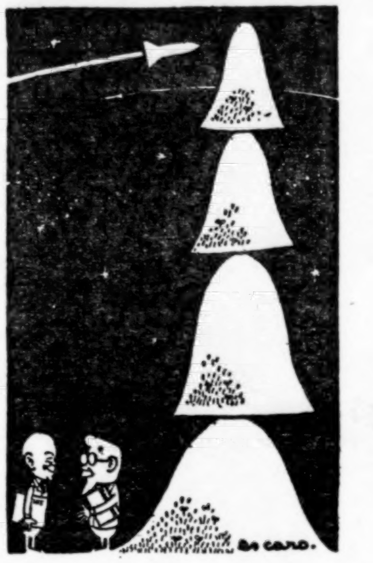
Ahead of his time

OUR FIRST LINE of defense is the Milky Way and therefore we should see to it that we get a base on Mars and Jupiter . . . With all this how can we miss protecting this so-called American Way of Life, in the name of which we are now destroying the lives and liberties of the American people."

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, Sept. 23, 1940

Summit parley

(Continued from Page 1)



Liberation, Paris

"All right, let's have a summit conference in four stages."

Moscow, with world-wide support, gave first place to a nuclear test ban, leaving the rest for future discussion.

UNREAL POSITION: On the first point, most observers have agreed on the futility of expecting the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries, with the experience of two world wars, to go beyond the nuclear-free Central European Zone until there is greater East-West confidence. Nor would the Soviet Union agree to the posssiblity of establishing unfriendly governments on its borders in Eastern Europe. As Walter Lippman said (2/6):

"Our objectives are the reunification of Germany and the liberation of Eastern Europe . . . to be achieved by the withdrawal of the Red forces to the Soviet Union while the NATO forces remain where they are. No serious person can believe that this is a negotiating position."

Summit discussion of German reunification became impossible especially after NATO chief Gen. Norstad, in a Feb. 25 TV interview, said that nuclear weapons for the West German army were absolutely indispensable. Norstad also opposed a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe. This created a furore even in Bonn.

All-German Affairs Minister Dr. Ernst Lemmer and Muenster University professor Walter Hagemann—both members of Chancellor Adenauer's party—and the Social Democratic Party's foreign policy specialist Herbert Wehner spoke and wrote in favor of Moscow's proposals for Germany and Central Europe. The influential Hamburg newspaper **Die Welt** said Norstad's proposals would increase tension; 44 professors appealed to the trade unions to join with the scientists in the struggle for a nuclear-free zone.

SOME CONCESSIONS: On the second point, Stassen told the Senate disarmament subcommittee on Feb. 28 that, while a fool-proof inspection system for a "first step" ban on nuclear tests has actually been worked out, it would be impossible to work out such a system for halting production of fissionable material for military purposes in less than three or four years time. Stassen said:

"If you make the complete accomplishment of that kind of an inspection system a prerequisite for taking any step, you in effect make it impossible to take any in the years immediately ahead, and in the meantime nuclear weapons spread around the world and the danger to mankind goes to very extreme limits."

While the Moscow-Washington correspondence disclosed sharp East-West differences, there were evidences of concessions as well from both sides. The U. S. had at least accepted in principle a 2-to-3-year cessation of nuclear weapons tests, and was said to be considering a compromise plan for a European inspection system against surprise attack. Bulganin in his March 6 letter to President Eisenhower denied the President's statement that the Soviet list of issues was final. He said: "[We are] prepared to discuss, by general agreement, other constructive proposals . . . which may be advanced by other participants in the conference."

Before any meeting at the summit, further East-West correspondence, together with behind-the-scenes consultations, are to be expected. Even if the tone gets still sharper for bargaining purposes, a missive war rather than a missile war would still seem to be the better choice.

The points at issue for a summit talk

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MAJOR ISSUES that might be discussed at a summit meeting, and the positions the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have taken on them so far.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS: **Moscow** gives priority to an immediate cessation of nuclear weapons tests for 2-to-3 years, will agree to halt the production of fissionable material for military purposes if Washington and London renounce the use of nuclear weapons. **Washington** insists on halting production of fissionable material for military purposes before considering cessation of nuclear tests, says nothing about renouncing use of nuclear weapons.

CENTRAL EUROPE: **Moscow** recommends an atom-free Central European zone, comprising East and West Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, under effective inspection. **Washington** gives priority on the summit agenda to German reunification and free choice of government for peoples of Eastern Europe. **Moscow** suggests a non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw Pact members, and reduction of foreign troops in Germany and E. Europe; **Washington** ignores these issues. **Both** urge consideration of measures against possibility of surprise attacks.

OUTER SPACE: **Washington** wants to discuss forming an international agency to assure peaceful use of outer space; **Moscow** is willing if the U.S. will also discuss liquidating military bases on foreign soil.

OTHER ISSUES: **Moscow** would like to discuss expansion of international trade, cessation of war propaganda and ways of reducing tension in the Middle East; **Washington** is silent on these issues. **Washington,** on the other hand, lays stress on discussing disarmament questions in detail; **Moscow** would leave them for a period of greater East-West confidence. **Washington** places at the top of the agenda a bilateral agreement not to use the veto in the Security Council; **Moscow** believes Big Power unanimity (the veto) in the Security Council should stay as a built-in safety measure against World War III.

Duck!

The U.S. and Britain are giving up a bombing range off the North German coast because of protests that it is killing rare wild ducks or scaring them away from their moulting ground. — AP dispatch.

O isn't it grand that the military mind
Can still be moved by a deed that's kind;
They will bomb a nation without a care
But the rare wild duck they've decided to spare.
Mankind may argue, but in so many words
The future is clearly and strictly for the birds.

V. J. Lovett

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Robeson birthday fete in Chicago April 9

ON WEDNESDAY evening, April 9, his 60th birthday, Paul Robeson will speak at a meeting in Hall C-2 of the Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St., Chicago, under the auspices of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The meeting will start at 8 pm. Admission is 90c.

Tribute will be paid to Robeson by many prominent Chicagoans. After the formal part of the birthday celebration, refreshments will be served.

Robeson is on his first national singing tour in several years. In Chicago Robeson will sing twice at the University of Chicago's Mandel Hall, April 11 and April 12.

Prof. Schuman Speaks in Chicago March 25

PROF. FREDERICK L. Schuman, a leading authority on the Soviet Union, will speak before the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship on Tuesday evening, March 25, on "The USSR Since 1917." The meeting will be held in the Masonic Temple Building at 32 W. Randolph St., Hall B-2, at 8 p.m. Admission is 90 cents.

NEW YORK

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BOOKS

A look at 'Russia In Transition'

OUT OF WOKINGHAM, Berks., England, an hour by train from London, in the last several years there has come some of the most penetrating analysis of events in the Soviet Union appearing in print. It comes from the pen of Isaac Deutscher, Polish-born historian and journalist. No stranger to serious students of Russian history, it took the death of Stalin and the shock of Khrushchev's torrential speech on the Stalin era to bring Deutscher to deserved attention, and to send people into the libraries to investigate his **Stalin (A Political Biography)** and **The Prophet Armed** (Trotsky 1879-1921).

Now there is available to American readers a collection of Deutscher's essays*—remarkably fresh even though they were written at various times between 1948 and 1957. They range through the whole background and development of Soviet society, but are concerned primarily with placing in focus the developments in the post-Stalin era in the Soviet Union and the Eastern European socialist states, and the "ferment of ideas" in the socialist world.

Bearing on these developments, Deutscher includes four historical essays in which he draws exciting parallels between the French and the Russian Revolutions, tells how Engels and Marx saw Russia, and presents a comparative view of Stalin and Trotsky. In a last section he gives a razor-sharp portrait of the Ex-Communists' International and a moving description of the inner turmoil of a composite "Polrugian" minister in the making in the last three decades.

IN HIS PREFACE, Deutscher cites the "bitter attacks and sneers or, at best, polite incredulity" with which American critics viewed his writings over the years. If, in some of his footnotes, he seems to be pointing in their direction, it is pardonable pointing because it is a prophetic finger that is being raised. For his forecast of events which have since come to pass is remarkable indeed.

Deutscher traces the growth of the Soviet industrial giant from the bedrock of the sprawling illiterate Russian masses. He gives Stalin his full due in the making of this "miracle," including the full cost in regimentation and terror that accompanied it. He says:

"The Russian proletariat was strong enough to carry out a social revolution in 1917, and to overthrow the bourgeois regime, to lift the Bolsheviks to power, and to fight the civil wars to victorious conclusion. But it was not strong enough to exercise actual proletarian dictatorship, to control those whom it had lifted to power, and to defend its own freedom against them. Here is indeed the key to the subsequent evolution or 'degeneration' of the Soviet regime."

ISAAC DEUTSCHER
In the space of 40 years

Between the first burgeoning years of the Revolution, he feels, and the consolidation of Stalin's power, the "stupendous industrial and educational advance in the U.S.S.R. was accompanied by a deep political lethargy and torpor of the masses." Stalinism, he says, did not and could not create this torpor: "it spawned on it and sought to perpetuate it but was essentially its product. Basically the apathy of the masses resulted from the extraordinary expenditure of all their energies in the great battles of the Revolution."

This is a thesis which some will dispute, especially in view of the great unlethargic effort—economic and political —of the Soviet people in World War II.

IT IS ONLY in the decade of the 1950's, Deutscher maintains, that "the vastly expanded working class has been taking shape and consolidating as a modern social force, acquiring an urban tradition, becoming aware of itself and gaining confidence." Now it is taking critical measure of itself and the world about it, and "getting ready for another world-shaking historic experience."

There is no going back, says Deutscher; the new leaders could not reverse the forward movement even if they wanted to. The Soviet people are "relearning freedom" and they are insisting that the gap between them and their leaders be narrowed. A whole epoch is coming to a close. The great movements are coming from below—from a literate, intelligent, thinking and insistent people. Deutscher concludes:

"A society which has gone through as much as Soviet society has gone through, which has achieved so much and suffered so much, which has seen, within the lifetime of one generation, its whole existence repeatedly shattered, remade and transformed to its very foundations . . . such a society cannot fail drawing from its rich and uniquely great experience equally great generalizing ideas and practical conclusions and embodying these in a program of action worthy of itself."

This positive appreciation of the grandeur and achievements of the Soviet people is evident throughout the book; the great wrenching drama of social revolution is related here by an objective historian who feels himself a piece of the drama and not apart from it.

THE 14 ESSAYS in the book demonstrate deep scholarship and a sense of interweaving political, social and cultural forces. Shelley is quoted with as much grace as Marx, and Deutscher has a gift of creating his own literary images. While he obviously prefers Trotsky as a political planner and a man to Stalin, he recognizes Trotsky's often-distorted view of Stalin and credits Stalin with sounder judgment when such credit is warranted in the light of history. He is against cults of any kind. And he can say, with point:

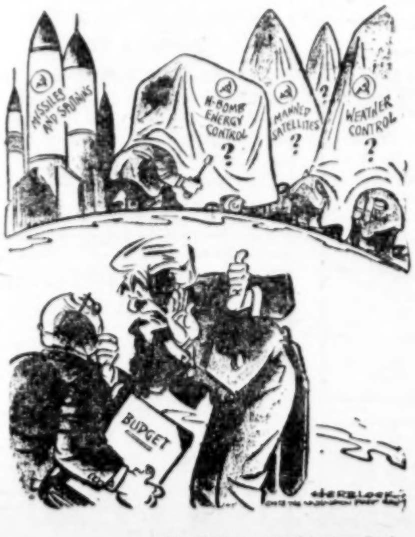
"The history of the October Revolution is still told in such a way that the giant figure of Trotsky is kept out of it—only his shadow is allowed to be shown casually, on the fringe of the revolutionary scene. But if Hamlet is still acted without the Prince of Denmark, the text of the play is becoming more and more authentic, while in Stalin's day the whole play, with the Prince cast as the villain, was apocryphal."

One must read his devastating essay on the ex-Communists such as Koestler, the Fischers (Louis and Ruth), etc., to appreciate it fully. He demolishes their claim that only they can "know what it is all about," notes that they often trade one institutional religion for another while preserving their own inflexible righteousness and hatred. He finds them without self-criticism and bent on self-justification. He recommends a period of quiet reflection until they come to peace with themselves. No books, no TV shows, no newspaper series, no lectures. Then we would not have to say, as Shelley did to Wordsworth,

In honored poverty thy voice did weave
Songs consecrate to truth and liberty—
Deserting these, thou leavest me to grieve,
Thus having been, that thou shouldst cease to be.

—**James Aronson**

**RUSSIA IN TRANSITION, And Other Essays, by Isaac Deutscher. Coward McCann, New York. 245 pp. $4.50. Liberty Book Club (100 W. 23rd St., N.Y.C. 11) selection for February. Price to members $2.67.*



Herblock in Washington Post
"Think they'll stand still while we catch up?"

AN EDITOR WRITES AN EPITAPH

It's true what he says about Dixie

ALL DIXIE is divided into four groups. One group would hold back the future with bedsheet, bomb and bombast. Equality to them is sin, the NAACP a menacing devil. To the challenge of integration they intone the names of their reigning deities—Davis and Lee, Calhoun and Wade Hampton—and shout: Never! They are a small but powerful minority among 40,000,000 Southerners.

A second group fears the future. They know that change is natural and that the South needs change. But deep down they would prefer nothing better than that the nation and the world should leave them alone and let their children (or better still, their children's children) handle the assignment they have no heart for. This group is large in numbers and Govs. Hodges of North Carolina and Collins of Florida are their main prototypes.

A third group goes out to meet the future with open arms. Mindful of the pitfalls, yet unafraid of hazards, they withhold no commitment to democracy in the South's painful evolution toward integration. They are few and beleaguered; often, to survive, they must function in a sort of Southern underground.

THE FOURTH GROUP, of which Harry S. Ashmore is perhaps the most eloquent exponent, has made up its mind to live with the future. But they are still not a little uneasy about the marriage. They see change everywhere and know that it is good. But the Old South still pulls powerfully on their emotions. Therefore, while welcoming the future, they will not crusade for it. Yet, with their minds (and in this instance with a powerful pen) they will do all they can to ease its passage. Their numbers are substantial and growing.

Love and persuasion have more force than weapons of war. Nor would the worst of men easily be brought to hurt those that they really think love them. It is that love and patience which must in the end have victory.

—WILLIAM PENN

HARRY ASHMORE
A sound editorial view

In **Epitaph for Dixie,*** Ashmore contends that the Old South is practically dead for reasons beyond the control of even its most embittered protagonists. He traces its demise to the machine which has done what Civil War could not accomplish: shatter the plantation-based cotton economy and replace it with diversified farming and growing industries.

With cities and factory life, rather than baronial farms and master-peon relationships, calling the turn in economic and social development the Negro's place in Southern life must change. Ashmore knows that "for better or worse, the South must now find its future in the national pattern. The angry cries of defiance sounding across the region do not echo a gallant past, only a contemporary temper tantrum."

"FOR BETTER OR WORSE" is the key phrase in appraising Ashmore's thesis. Equality is certainly better than discrimination, but he deplores the "worsening" of relations between Negro and white which accompanies the transition. More than this, he contends that if the South had not let itself be ruled by its know-nothings between 1954 and the present, maybe (Oh, fond lost hope of all Southern regionalists!) Dixie could have survived with equality under segregation. The nation, he feels, might have permitted this, because the Democrats need the South and, in Doris Fleeson's classic verdict, "The Republicans make no distinction as to race; they simply don't care about people."

Ashmore covers a wide range of economic, social and political developments, lightly but with becoming ease. His historical insights are in large part derived from C. Vann Woodward, who has done much to set straight the record of the South's addiction to slavery and jimcrow. He accepts and elaborates Wilbur Cash's version of the "Southern mystique." His grasp of Negro life, while leaving a good deal to quarrel with, is much closer to reality than that of most Southern writers today.

In balance, the editor of the Arkansas **Gazette** has given us, from the point of view of an important participant in the battle, an informed account of the most critical social war in the U.S.A. today. And he does it with a felicitous prose and hearty good humor which make the volume a pleasure as well as a profit to read.

—**Louis E. Burnham**

**EPITAPH FOR DIXIE, by Harry S. Ashmore. W. W. Norton, 55 Fifth Av., N.Y. 192 pp. $3.50.*

Curb-Court bill

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the conservative law group should be "impressive because many of us disagree" with the Court decisions which motivated the spite bill.

Jefferson B. Fordham, dean of the Pennsylvania Law School said the measure would "impugn the integrity of the judicial process"; Arthur H. Dean, New York attorney and former law partner of Secy. of State Dulles, said it "might well lead to judicial chaos." A number of spokesmen pointed out that by placing final appelate jurisdiction in the hands of 11 Federal circuit courts of appeal and 48 state supreme courts, the bill would "destroy legal uniformity." The rights of citizens, contended Atty Gen. William P. Rogers, would vary "according to their addresses."

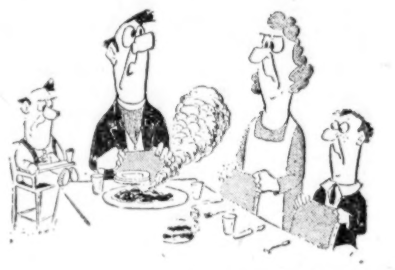
DANGERS CITED: Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, warned that passage of the bill "would eventually lead to the possibility of unrestrained action by state governments against any group that might at the time be in disfavor." He pointed out that local school boards could penalize teachers for belonging to organizations such as the NAACP and that lawyers could be victimized for opposing laws already declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Janice M. Roberts, exec. secy. of the Religious Freedom Comm., cited cases in the field of religion now pending before the Supreme Court. One involves the California law requiring churches to sign a loyalty oath to secure tax exemption. Another is the contempt conviction of Willard Uphaus, director of the World Fellowship of Faiths in New Hampshire. Uphaus declined to turn over to that state's atty. general the guest list of the World Fellowship center on first amendment grounds of religious conscience and free assembly. Passage of the Jenner Bill would preclude review of both these cases.

The chairman of the Judiciary Committee, William O. Eastland (D-Miss.), recently declared: "The time has come when the Supreme Court must be curbed and bridled. It is today the greatest single menace to the domestic tranquility of this country."

Tell Your Senator

IN A COLUMN opposing the Jenner curb-the-Court move, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called upon citizens to "mobilize public opinion, since it is essential that we keep our civil liberties. They are hard enough to gain, and we should not lose them through lack of knowledge or apathy." You can be a mobilizer for civil liberties by writing your two U. S. Senators and telling them you're against S. 2646. Perhaps you can get your organizations to do the same. Your Senators' address is: Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.



Sunday Pictorial, London

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DR. OTTO NATHAN
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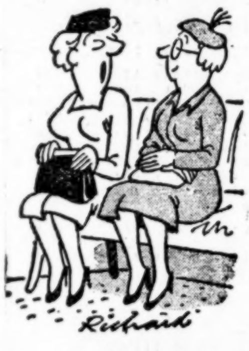
Peter J. Schenk, one of the Tempo brain-trust, was so proud of a notion he came up with that he sent it to the Air Force. His idea is to produce "weapons of subtlety, discrimination and persuasion." Schenk proposes an arsenal of giggle gas, itching powder, noise machines and skin irritants.

THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION is taking action to get a cosmetic product known as **Ten Day Press On Nail Polish** off the market. About 700 women have complained of injuries to their nails two to four weeks after using the plastic polish. Characteristic complaints are that nails crack and break off to the quick. Hundreds of thousands of boxes have been sold as a result of the company's huge advertising campaign. Many dealers are returning unused supplies to the Harrison Laboratories, manufacturers of the polish.

First reported cooperating with the FDA, the company later brushed aside charges. M. I. Schultz, company president, said: "It is common knowledge that an insignificant portion of the population always reacts badly to any nail covering, enamel or polish." . . . The Central Documentary Film Studios in Moscow have begun production of movies about "outstanding peace partisans." The first two subjects are Paul Robeson and Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury. The Robeson film will be released this year.

TO DR. LEONARD J. DUHL, psychiatrist at the Natl. Institute of Health, slum clearance is fraught with psychological dangers. Relocated people, he says, "can literally grieve and pine for the razed slum that was home." Their ids and egos may be shaken by a removal of old, familiar, morale-bolstering figures like the corner grocer, the bartender and the cop on the beat. A quick Gallery survey indicated that most slum-dwellers felt they were well-adjusted enough to withstand the trauma . . . **Scope Weekly,** journal for physicians, asked world leaders: "If it were within your power to solve one outstanding health problem, what would it be?" Most chose dread diseases but Indian Prime Minister Nehru answered: "The most pressing health problem for India—inded, as it is for the world—is to keep cool . . . If the world is plunged into another war . . . then nothing else—cancer, heart disease, malaria—none of that will be important anyway."



London Daily Mirror

"There's one thing I like about this doctor—he always warms up his stethoscope."

MAKING THE ROUNDS is a joke that goes: "Did you read the new biography of Dulles? It is called, 'Where Did You Go? Out. What Did You Do? Nothing'." . . . Published this month is a book titled **Toward A Socialist America.** It is a collection of essays by 15 contemporary American socialists, including the GUARDIAN's John T. McManus, edited by Helen Alfred. The book costs $3.50 cloth-bound and $1.50 in paper cover from Peace Publications, P.O. Box 164, Planetarium Sta., New York 23, N.Y. . . . The Maryland legislature has a bill pending making restaurants legally responsible for the food they sell. Under current state court rulings, restaurants "do not sell food, they sell only service."

•

GEORGE E. TARBOX JR., president-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, thinks that "certain ministers are so liberal that they are almost un-American." But Rev. Robert Coleman, vicar of St. John's Church, Ealing, London, seems to have a good grasp of American know-how. He wants to charge admission for spiritual services rendered. Although his church has 12,000 members, the average take in the Sunday collection is $140—too little to carry the overhead, he says . . . Dr. J. Richard Sneed, minister of the First Methodist Church in Los Angeles, wants to enlist 6,000 persons to read the four Gospels of the New Testament at a rate of two chapters a day. He says: "When we read the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John simultaneously it gives us a sense of power which we do not achieve individually."

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THEATER IN NEW YORK

'Waltz of the Toreadors'

JEAN ANOUILH'S **The Waltz of the Toreadors,** which last year won the New York Critics Circle award as the best foreign comedy, is back on Broadway. And the Coronet Theater, where it is being played, is turning a little purple from Anouilh's acid comments on middle class manners and morals.

Melvyn Douglas has replaced Ralph Richardson in the role of the aging, paunchy General St. Pe, veteran of the North African campaigns for the "glory of France" at the turn of the century. He does splendidly as the self-pitying old lecher, preening on his past, hating his malingering shrew of a wife and his ugly daughters, romanticizing a 17-year-old unfulfilled romance, a prisoner of his cowardice and self-pity.

This is comedy in the grand manner, brilliantly written and handsomely staged. But the laughter sometimes curdles in the cruelty that the characters inflict on one another and the stupidity and selfishness of lives spun out in futile longing. Yet the thrusts are so true that you laugh in spite of yourself.

IT STILL GOES ON: Anouilh's people don't seem to want to give up anything: prerogatives, pretensions, memories or possessions (which, in their terms, include people). They seek love, but do not know how to give it or receive it. In their greed they are incapable of it. The author really can't stand them; when he seems to be relenting a little and trying to give them a little warmth, he catches himself (or they catch him) and he gives them another smack.

The awful thing is that the play, with its action taking place about 1910, seems so contemporary. The General, dictating his memoirs, tells of a campaign of retribution against a Moroccan village near which two French missionaries were killed. It is a zesty tale of blood dripping from cold steel. Then, drooling, he tells of naked young girls cowering in dark huts as the dashing young officers advance. What do you think happened then, he asks? Nothing, he replies: "What do you think we are—savages?"

That's still a good question.

—J. A.

THE MAIL BAG

An alert to unions

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hearty congratulations and many thanks to the GUARDIAN for your fine coverage of the Cleveland Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" case. From the beginning you recognized the importance of the case as an attempt to broaden the attack on the labor movement and find a substitute for the Smith Act, now rendered largely ineffective by Supreme Court decisions.

It was a neat Dept. of Justice trick to combine the Taft-Hartley law with the loose conspiracy laws to railroad militants to jail. Whether they can get away with this depends on the outcome of the Cleveland cases on appeal.

The defendants face 18-month jail sentences and a total of $17,500 in fines. It is to be hoped that the labor movement will arouse itself to the danger to countless others, and help win the appeal. Indications are that a beginning has been made in trade union support, but it is the merest beginning.

It still devolves upon the conscious "Left," which includes the readers of the GUARDIAN, to carry the heavy burden of the appeal.

The GUARDIAN stories and Report to Readers (2/10) helped alert the labor movement. We know we can count on it for further support.

Harry J. Canter

Credo

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

As a working housewife, mother and grandmother, I should like to tell why I believe in socialism.

I believe in socialism because I believe in human progress. I believe in mankind's inherent abilities and capacities to improve life. And I am not unaware of the capacities and abilities to the contrary.

Mankind has now come to the highest concept so far. The concept of the greatest good for the greatest number, with the welfare of one becoming the concern of all, the concept of socialism. With the idea of socialism, there came, I believe for the first time in history, the idea of a planned society based on a realistic, materialistic study of history: a science, not a dogma (the liberals' interpretation notwithstanding) a political economic science subject to new discoveries but based on fundamental social laws.

- The dignity of man honored in true practice of brotherhood.
- Absolute and complete equality between peoples and sexes.
- Complete devotion to peace and continuous effort for elimination of war forever.

This is how I understand socialism. I also understand that the achievement of a fully implemented socialist society is part of the historic process of change, a process infinitely complex and difficult, as it involves the extirpating of roots deep and tenacious.

I cannot go along with the many who have become disillusioned because the change did not come about completely pure, free of error and even crimes.

When one considers the tremendously involved process of change, the centuries of deposited layers of backward crust on the minds of the people, to have expected the fullest achievement of socialism in a mere 40 years, was to engage in wishful thinking. Z.D.

Ponderous matter

LITTLETON, MASS.

After reading James Aronson's article on Howard Fast and **The Naked God** it became difficult to shut this ponderous matter out of the mind.

What aims did Mr. Fast originally envision and what methods would he now employ to attain these ends? I assume that Fast is disappointed in history's progress and the route it is traveling on.

Attaining a position to help fight for the oppressed and downtrodden is a difficult goal to come by. Then to give this position up is a waste that sickens the imagination.

James Pacy, Jr.

Marie and Ike

MELROSE, MASS.

"Let them eat cake," said Marie Antoinette. Ike's plan, "Cut their taxes" (if the breadlines get long enough to block Cadillac traffic), will go down in history, too.

Frank Collier